

vanced to a point near the Stanislaw-Novo Minsk road.

The army of Gen. Von Woyrsch, pursuing the enemy, had reached the district of the Stanislaw-Novo Minsk road. This army joined the left wing of the group of armies of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, who is advancing from the south.

On the front from Ostrow to the Bug the rear guards of the enemy were driven back towards their main forces.

RUSSIAN ARMY SAFE FROM GERMAN TRAP. PETROGRAD CLAIMS

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—Unofficial despatches to-day claimed the definite defeat of the major object of the great Austro-German campaign in Poland—the capture or utter rout of the Russian field armies.

The Russians whom von Hindenburg sought to surround in the War saw district have escaped the trap. They are making an orderly retreat upon a line reaching in a northwesterly direction from Siedlce, having evacuated Praga.

From the extreme southeast to Courland the Russians dominate the retreat. They are moving back slowly to the first-Litovsk line, standing around and parrying the German thrusts east of the Narva and Ingria. Despite the most tremendous exertions and the use of shells on a scale only equalled before by the Austro-Germans, the Russians have been unable to pierce the Russian lines or to throw confusion into the Slav ranks.

The Germans thus far have made no impression on the eleven forts surrounding Kovno, though the outer defenses of the fortress have been under bombardment for two days. Reinforcements both in men and guns are reported to be arriving to support the attack and a determined assault on Kovno is expected within a few days.

In Russian Courland the Germans who have been smashing their way toward Riga have been checked. Almost simultaneously German warships which attempted to seize the Gulf of Riga and attain a strategic position to assist the troops ashore were dispersed and damaged. The assembly of German craft was the largest of any engaged in the naval actions of the war thus far, with the exception of the allied squadron at the Dardanelles.

The Petrograd official report says: "A German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers, with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers," says the War Office announcement, "persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga on Sunday, but was repulsed."

The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army now occupying the western coast of the gulf. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier protected by our fleet.

"Our seaplanes and warships co-operated to repel the enemy. The Germans did not succeed in passing our defenses. Three of their ships were damaged by mines near Dirben. None of our ships was lost."

The first steps for the evacuation of Vilna, about fifty miles southeast of Kovno, have been taken by the removal of some of the public institutions and the contents of the public library and museum.

The railroad from Vilna southward, has been the object of active attention by German Zeppelins. Twelve bombs, five of which were incendiary, have been dropped on Bialystok, while a simultaneous visit was paid to the Kovel Railroad depot.

Upwards of 200,000 prisoners are being employed by various Russian Ministries on railroads, in agriculture and in other ways.

Stories That World Want Ads. Tell!



They tell of good positions, Of workers tried and true, Of comfortable apartments, And all such things for you.

That is, for you, provided You heed what World ads say; You'll find them well worth reading Every single day.

726,682

Separate Ads. Were Printed During the First 7 Months of This Year in

The World

357,539

More Than in the Herald!

Have The World With Its Incomparable Want Directory Delivered at Your Home or Office Every Morning!

RICH YOUNG WORKERS DRILL IN RAIN HOW TO BE PEAL SOLDIERS

1,250 Novices Line Up at Plattsburgh for Instruction by Army Officers.

TO DRIVE THEM HARD. Mayor Mitchell Is Instructor in Unfolding Cots—Two Roosevelts There.

(Special from an Evening World Staff Correspondent.) PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Twelve hundred and fifty men, young and old, stood in a long line in a drizzle of rain all morning in the summer camp adjoining Plattsburgh barracks to-day. One by one they were equipped to be student soldiers. Among those in line, or staggering away from the supply tents under their mattresses and field kits, a glance showed former Lieut.-Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Police Inspector Boland, Police Captain Hughes, Lieut. Sihonstead and Walsh, Lamont Dominich, the banker; former Police Commissioner Waldo, former Gov. Regis H. Post of Porto Rico, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Elihu Root Jr. and a score of others known by name or works to Broadway, the courts, the theatre and every business and profession of New York City.

Men just as well known in other cities are equally plentiful. Within half an hour after leaving the line each man was a unit in the student battalions, wearing the plain trim olive drab of the private soldier and the stiff brimmed four-peaked service hat.

Gen. Leonard Wood arrived to-day and took general command. The first section of the motor artillery which left New York Saturday arrived this morning under Regis H. Post. The detachment has been delayed by the necessity of strengthening bridges to carry the eight-ton truck which tows the big field gun. The detachment has done its own repairing.

The Thirtieth United States Infantry and the Second Cavalry were reviewed on the parade ground of the barracks this morning by Gov. Whitman. Later he looked over the summer camp.

MAY HAVE TO FORM ANOTHER COMPANY. Twelve hundred and fifty men have now actually reported for service. They are still coming and probably an extra company may have to be formed.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchell and Henry H. Curran, Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen; Theodore A. and Archie Roosevelt, sons of a certain Colonel, Earl Derr Biggers and William R. Meloney, authors, and more or less playrights, were among the forty or more who reported to Capt. Malstead Dorey, commanding officer of the camp, and Capt. Gordon Johnston, the Adjutant. Both are aides on Gen. Wood's staff and both are enthusiastic workers for his plan for a prepared National Defense.

As individuals the Mayor and the rest were welcomed yesterday. Officially, they were not wanted until to-day. The regular officers had set apart yesterday for getting office machinery ready, setting their card catalogues, and picking the volunteers of past experience as regulars, militiamen or scholars of military institutions, who twelve or fifteen to a company are to be the leaders for the rest of the raw recruited jump. Among these "seasoned recruits" are such men as former Police Commissioner Rhineland Waldo and the sixteen officers of the New York Police Department, including Inspector Boland and Capt. Hughes.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT BREAKS IN ELDER BROTHER.

Just by way of keeping the early comers from clattering up headquarters and interfering too much with the preparatory work, they were assigned to members of the Thirtieth Regular Infantry and to members of the college students' encampment, just closed, for preliminary training. Archie Roosevelt is a hold-over from the college camp which has been mustered out after a course of sprouts lasting five weeks. The young man liked it so much he volunteered for four weeks more. He was assigned to duty as an orderly at headquarters. His duties included the breaking in of his elder brother, Theodore, for the same service. If T. R. Jr. was saved any trotting around camp by this relationship, the fact was not apparent. The most touching sight The Evening World man encountered during the day was the humble patience with which Theodore Jr., standing in a pouring rain, submitted while two regulars and two college camp graduates showed him how to stir on his poncho, the homely

and manifold envelope which is guaranteed to keep the soldier dry in a cloud burst. When they finished with him Recruit Roosevelt was going around tied about the middle with his clothline girdle, for all the world like a bale of wet burlap.

What happened to Mayor Mitchell yesterday happened to all the rest who arrived to-day, except that the Mayor and Alderman Curran and some of the older birds got some extra instruction fitting them to aid as a reception committee to-day. The Mayor's first act on arriving in camp was to get to a hotel and eat one last meal before retiring from the every day world. He rode out to camp and paid his \$10 deposit at the office of the camp treasurer.

WHAT THE MAYOR GOT AS AN OUTFIT.

There was already a card with his name bearing his number and headquarters. He presented his receipt and got a check entitling him to his issue from the quartermaster's tent. This is what the Mayor got for his ticket:

One folding cot, one mattress, one mattress slip, one pillow, three woolen blankets, one-half of a "pup" tent and one telescopic tent pole and five aluminum peg hooks; one rifle and bayonet, one sweater, one poncho, one pack carrier fitted with haversack with sauce pan, canteen, cup, bacon carrier, condiment can, knife, fork and spoon, (all of aluminum), and either a spade, a pick mattock or a wire cutter.

The Mayor drew a wire cutter. With all of these on his back or one of his shoulders (except the cot, mattress and pillow), the Mayor and his fellow volunteers will be drilled until they wind up the encampment with a seventy-five mile "hike."

With this loaned-out outfit the Mayor, as tentative squad leader, was supplied with a galvanized iron water pail, a tin basin, a lantern and two candles.

A regular infantryman led him to his tent at the head of the street of A Company. It is a fourteen-foot square pyramid tent of brown duck. It is carpeted with plain common or lawn. The Mayor selected the northwest corner. It was the highest and best drained. An instructor from headquarters explained the operation is acrobatic and requires much technique.

As other members of your company appear," Mr. Mitchell was told, "you will instruct them in adjusting their cots."

As members of Company A began appearing right away, the Mayor had very little opportunity to smoke his pipe or go down to headquarters, asking questions for the rest of the afternoon.

Those who shared the Mayor's tent were Author Meloney, Walton Clasp Jr., a Dominican, and a Philadelphia. An unnamed Kansas City person arrived late in the evening. When he found with whom he was sharing the tent, he felt badly for the telegraph office and wired the Chief of Police of his city to come out to see him. The Chicago also was the target of messages imploring him not to let New York "get away with anything."

The Mayor would like to stand in the first row of the camp shoes and then let them go. The Private Meloney followed directions. It took him two hours to get the shoes and the good part of his feet went with them.

"What did they make you do, Mr. Mayor?" asked Mr. Mitchell, "and how did you get them?"

"Why, they thumped me over some," said Mr. Mitchell, "and made me show my feet to prove my arches had not broken down—that's all."

"If I don't know that," said Mr. Mitchell, "put 'em on more than once a day," declared the author, "I'm going home."

But he had to go through the torture just the same.

"This lot is going to be pushed harder than the college men," said Capt. Johnston to-day. "They are to take as much instruction in four weeks as the other men did in five. There's some 'pep' to this bunch. They'll be drilled from daylight to dark with no time to themselves outside of meal time. Then there will be lectures at night by members of the Cabinet and other civilians and men from the War College."

From the twelve or fifteen men in each company who have had previous experience we will within a few days get a second lieutenant and non-commissioned officers."

WON'T HAVE TO COOK THEIR OWN FOOD. Looking over the card catalogue with its many names of young men who are known from one end of the United States to the other, he added: "We are learning all the time. There are men in that list who could have been here five years ago to come here and go through this grind for \$1,000 a day. And now they are telegraphing to make sure they will be admitted. The benefit of this camp is not limited to the good done to the men here but by the influence of their example on the rest of the country."

The recruits will not have to cook their own food or provide cooks out of their own number. The regular army men the camp kitchen and the meals are served in mess halls by sixty-five of the graduated college campers who take this means of paying their expenses through an extra five weeks of instruction. The persons attending this camp furnish their own shoes, trousers, shirts, hats and underclothing and pay \$30 for their month's board, the use of equipment and the instruction. It is returnable when equipment is restored intact. There will be three days of close order drill, beginning to-morrow, extending into open order drill, skirmishing, trench digging and battle practice and cross-country hiking. On the last or next day-five-mile hike the men will

MAYOR IN UNIFORM OF PRIVATE SOLDIER AT THE WAR CAMP.



sleep where night catches them, in their "dog tents," and will be fed in their pannikins from field kitchens. Typhoid inoculations are offered to all campers, but are not compulsory. Though sanitary conditions in camp are as near perfect as it is possible to make them, there is no way of preventing thirsty hikers from drinking unauthorized water on cross-country trips. There is nothing but water to drink in camp, of course. Members of the camp wear red, white and blue hat cords and public sentiment as trained by camp officers makes men with hats so decorated very uncomfortable in the few drinking places near the barracks.

Besides those mentioned, W. J. Clough, the former tennis champion; J. M. S. Goodwin, a Washington newspaper correspondent, who makes the proud declaration that he "isn't working this trip," arrived last night. Photographers were barred from the camp early yesterday after Mayor Mitchell had been surrounded by a battery of them.

"We want no man to stay away from this camp because his personality may be publicly exploited," said one of the officers. "Photographers are barred from the camp early yesterday after Mayor Mitchell had been surrounded by a battery of them."

"Mine explosion in the neighborhood of the hamlet of Beaudesur, in the Champagne, were without result. After the destruction by our artillery of the French village of Dammekirch the French threw a bridge across the Harz, south of Mansbach. This bridge, which was completed short time ago, was destroyed yesterday by a few direct hits from our artillery."

MURDER WITNESSES REVERSE STORIES

"Lefty" Miller and McCourt Are Held, However, in Meisters Case.

Two men who had picked out George, or "Lefty" Miller from a police lineup as the man who had made inquiries as to the location of the shoe store of Gerhard Meisters, the day Meisters was murdered, to-day testified in the Flatbush Police Court that Miller was not the man. On other testimony, however, Miller and Peter J. McCourt, twenty-nine years old, of No. 251 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, were held without bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Nash on a charge of murder.

McCourt was seen in the vicinity of Meisters's store at No. 196 Flatbush Avenue on the day of the murder by Detective Cavanagh of the Seventh Branch Bureau, the detective testified to-day. Detectives who had been locked in cells near the men when they were arrested told of their conversation.

"Have they got anything on you?" one of the detectives said Miller asked McCourt, and the latter answered: "No. I told them a bunch of lies. Have they got anything on you?"

"No," Miller said, "only a little hunchback who saw he saw me around. Hully gee, I saw old man Meisters in me sleep three times last night, and I'm supposed to have murdered that guy."

HIS MISTAKE FATAL.

Van Hoesler Fyles Took Bichloride of Mercury for Medicine.

Van Hoesler Fyles, thirty-three years old, of No. 150 West Seventy-fourth Street, died to-day in a sanatorium at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue as the result of taking bichloride of mercury in mistake for another medicine. He had been in the care of Dr. John P. Moore of No. 136 West Ninety-second Street.

When the mistake was discovered Dr. Moore called in Mr. Fyles removed to the sanatorium.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Rydam, Rotterdam 12 M.
Ashe, Jacksonville 1 P. M.
San Giorgio, Naples 2 P. M.
S. of Savannah, Savannah 3 P. M.

FRENCH RETAKE TRENCHES IN HOT ALL-NIGHT BATTLE

Forced to Retire at First From Positions in Le Prete Forest.

FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

High Power Projectiles and Gas Shells Employed by Kaiser's Troops.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Asphyxiating gas and high power explosive projectiles of all calibres were employed last night by the Germans in a violent attack on the French works in Le Prete forest. This afternoon's official communiqué reported the repulse of the attempts against the French line.

German infantry attempted to take the French position by storm after an hour's bombardment. Their charge broke down under heavy rifle fire and a play of shrapnel. Driven back to their trenches, the Germans resorted to the gas shells and then launched another attack. The French gave ground when the gas clouds poured down upon them, but reoccupied their trenches when the gas had been carried off by the wind.

Following is the text of the War Office report:

"In the Aisles District, to the north of the Souchez Railway station, the Germans last night delivered two attacks in which they made use of bombs. They were driven back to their trenches by our fire."

"In the Argonne, in the eastern part of the front, last night witnessed a cannonade and rifle firing, but with no infantry engagement. There was also fighting with bombs and hand grenades at Vauquois."

"In the Forest of Le Prete the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening our trenches in the vicinity of La Croix-des-Carnes, but they were checked by a curtain of fire from the French troops. During the night a further attack, accompanied by a bombardment of shells containing asphyxiating gases, also was checked by our artillery."

"In Lorraine a reconnaissance made by the enemy against the station and the mill at Moncel was easily repulsed. The night passed quietly in the Vosges."

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (via wireless).—The following report was given out to-day by the German High Command: "East of Ypres strong British forces succeeded in taking possession of the western part of Hooge."

"Mine explosion in the neighborhood of the hamlet of Beaudesur, in the Champagne, were without result. After the destruction by our artillery of the French village of Dammekirch the French threw a bridge across the Harz, south of Mansbach. This bridge, which was completed short time ago, was destroyed yesterday by a few direct hits from our artillery."

"On the border of Harz forest, west of Verdun, a French observation balloon was shot down. Between Bellingen and Rheinweiler a French aeroplane was forced to land by the German machine guns. The aviator and observer were taken prisoner. An enemy aviator was forced to land on Swiss territory."

TEN-CENT BASEBALL AT BROOKLYN TO-MORROW

President Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Baseball team to-day announced that, starting to-morrow, the admission price to Washington Field would be from 10 cents to one dollar. He declared that the 10-cent baseball ball game was the best within a few days the same prices would prevail throughout the Federal League.

President James B. Gilmore of the Federal League supplemented the announcement to-day by the statement that the Federal League intends to centre its fight on the well-informed in Wall Street, to spend one-third of its earnings during the next two years in new construction, to make the works account only to the Krupp establishment.

This is not less than the employment of not less than \$25,000,000 in buildings. The daily shipment of the Krupp works is said to total 10,000 shells. Unfilled orders are estimated at \$250,000,000.

Washington correspondents that the Interstate Commerce Commission will shortly hand down its decision in the Western freight rate case. It is believed the Commissioners will allow a considerable number of increases.

Central Arkansas Railway and Light declared regular quarterly dividend of 1.54 per cent on preferred stock, payable September to stock of record Aug. 16.

Maxwell Motors Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1.54 per cent on both common and preferred stocks to-day. They are payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 1.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

Monday's Close. High, Low, Close, Net. Wheat: No. 1 Hard, 1.05, 1.04, 1.05, 1.05. No. 2 Hard, 1.03, 1.02, 1.03, 1.03. No. 3 Hard, 1.01, 1.00, 1.01, 1.01. No. 4 Hard, 1.00, 0.99, 1.00, 1.00. No. 5 Hard, 0.98, 0.97, 0.98, 0.98. No. 6 Hard, 0.96, 0.95, 0.96, 0.96. No. 7 Hard, 0.94, 0.93, 0.94, 0.94. No. 8 Hard, 0.92, 0.91, 0.92, 0.92. No. 9 Hard, 0.90, 0.89, 0.90, 0.90. No. 10 Hard, 0.88, 0.87, 0.88, 0.88. No. 11 Hard, 0.86, 0.85, 0.86, 0.86. No. 12 Hard, 0.84, 0.83, 0.84, 0.84. No. 13 Hard, 0.82, 0.81, 0.82, 0.82. No. 14 Hard, 0.80, 0.79, 0.80, 0.80. No. 15 Hard, 0.78, 0.77, 0.78, 0.78. No. 16 Hard, 0.76, 0.75, 0.76, 0.76. No. 17 Hard, 0.74, 0.73, 0.74, 0.74. No. 18 Hard, 0.72, 0.71, 0.72, 0.72. No. 19 Hard, 0.70, 0.69, 0.70, 0.70. No. 20 Hard, 0.68, 0.67, 0.68, 0.68. No. 21 Hard, 0.66, 0.65, 0.66, 0.66. No. 22 Hard, 0.64, 0.63, 0.64, 0.64. No. 23 Hard, 0.62, 0.61, 0.62, 0.62. No. 24 Hard, 0.60, 0.59, 0.60, 0.60. No. 25 Hard, 0.58, 0.57, 0.58, 0.58. No. 26 Hard, 0.56, 0.55, 0.56, 0.56. No. 27 Hard, 0.54, 0.53, 0.54, 0.54. No. 28 Hard, 0.52, 0.51, 0.52, 0.52. No. 29 Hard, 0.50, 0.49, 0.50, 0.50. No. 30 Hard, 0.48, 0.47, 0.48, 0.48. No. 31 Hard, 0.46, 0.45, 0.46, 0.46. No. 32 Hard, 0.44, 0.43, 0.44, 0.44. No. 33 Hard, 0.42, 0.41, 0.42, 0.42. No. 34 Hard, 0.40, 0.39, 0.40, 0.40. No. 35 Hard, 0.38, 0.37, 0.38, 0.38. No. 36 Hard, 0.36, 0.35, 0.36, 0.36. No. 37 Hard, 0.34, 0.33, 0.34, 0.34. No. 38 Hard, 0.32, 0.31, 0.32, 0.32. No. 39 Hard, 0.30, 0.29, 0.30, 0.30. No. 40 Hard, 0.28, 0.27, 0.28, 0.28. No. 41 Hard, 0.26, 0.25, 0.26, 0.26. No. 42 Hard, 0.24, 0.23, 0.24, 0.24. No. 43 Hard, 0.22, 0.21, 0.22, 0.22. No. 44 Hard, 0.20, 0.19, 0.20, 0.20. No. 45 Hard, 0.18, 0.17, 0.18, 0.18. No. 46 Hard, 0.16, 0.15, 0.16, 0.16. No. 47 Hard, 0.14, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14. No. 48 Hard, 0.12, 0.11, 0.12, 0.12. No. 49 Hard, 0.10, 0.09, 0.10, 0.10. No. 50 Hard, 0.08, 0.07, 0.08, 0.08. No. 51 Hard, 0.06, 0.05, 0.06, 0.06. No. 52 Hard, 0.04, 0.03, 0.04, 0.04. No. 53 Hard, 0.02, 0.01, 0.02, 0.02. 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